

or moral man can advocate a system so teeming with immorality, falsehood and moral corruption, as I have shown this to be? An institution so harmful in its influences, so calculated for the propagation of sin and misery, and prolific of so many burdensome responsibilities to the human family? Sir, philanthropy shudders at the thought of its perpetuity.

As to the other vice of marriage as its manifold allurement, and these allurement are but the baits of Satan to win men and women into the snare of matrimony, and once caught they are the ready workers of his sin—the propagandists of his iniquities. This matrimony is the parent of vices, this.

"Vice is a monster of as frightful mien, As to be hated needs not to be seen."

But, alas! for the instability of our depraved nature—it tempts us as the serpent tempted Eve.

"For soon too oft familiar with his face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

I have shown, sir, how utterly at variance and obnoxious to good morals is the married state, and that it is even contrary to those laws enacted by the wisdom of Congress for the government of this District. I will now proceed to show that it is in direct opposition even to the mandates of the Scriptures. The most wise, the most eloquent, the most learned of the apostles in a particular emphatic manner, has placed the flat of his injunction—the denunciation of his anathema against their unassisted—their unholy marriage state.

Sir, I will give you the text, chapter and verse, which place the veto upon this corrupting institution. He at the teachings of whose wisdom the most learned sages of antiquity were wont to listen with the most profound silence and solemn attention; he at whose eloquence monarchs quailed and judges on the very justice seat renounced their judgments; he upon whose philosophy the most powerful of all Christian associations were formed, and has existed through centuries and centuries, and continues to exist, exercising a powerful control upon mankind, heathen and Christian—an institution which at one time swayed the empires, states, and sovereignties of all Christendom; he of whose words, every Sabbath, in the Christian churches of every sect throughout the world, sermons are preached for the confirmation of the believer and the conversion of the skeptic; the apostle from whose sacred principles Ignatius Loyola founded the Society of the Jesuits, the apostle who turned Paul and made Felix tremble—the apostle Paul—denounced the married state in 1st Corinthians, 7th chapter, commencing with the 24th verse, as follows:

"But I would have you without carelessness. He that is unmarried careth for the things that belong to the Lord, how he may please the Lord;

"33. But he that is married careth for the things that are of the world, how he may please his wife.

"34. There is a difference, also, between a wife and a virgin: The unmarried woman careth for the things of the Lord, that she may be holy in body and in spirit; but she that is married careth for the things of the world, how she may please her husband.

"35. And this I speak for your own profit; not that I may cast a snare upon you, but for this which is comely, and that ye may attend upon the Lord without distraction."

"40. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"41. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"42. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"43. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"44. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"45. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"46. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"47. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"48. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"49. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"50. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"51. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"52. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"53. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"54. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"55. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"56. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"57. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"58. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"59. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"60. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"61. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"62. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"63. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"64. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"65. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"66. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"67. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"68. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"69. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"70. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"71. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"72. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"73. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"74. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"75. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"76. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"77. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"78. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"79. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"80. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"81. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"82. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"83. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"84. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"85. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"86. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"87. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"88. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"89. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"90. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"91. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"92. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"93. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"94. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"95. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"96. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"97. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"98. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"99. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"100. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"101. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"102. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"103. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"104. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"105. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"106. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"107. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"108. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

"109. I speak as the Lord will, that ye may attain unto the Lord without distraction."

"110. But she is happier if she so abide after the Lord's will."

would invoke you to beware of the example of Adam, who, through his credulous, credulous, credulous and credulous nature, was won upon by the seductive charms of the woman, until he had forfeited his glorious inheritance, and was driven forth from the spontaneous luxury of Paradise, a free slave, to toil and to suffer, and by the sweat of his brow to earn the piteous privilege, the poor privilege, to live.

I would invoke you, my fair hearers of the gentler sex, daughters of the sinful Eve, to beware of the temptations that surround you. Since the transgression of your first mother, the wily serpent has grown more cunning in sin. He will tempt you not alone with golden fruit. He will assail you with the promises of a life of luxury and ease—with the gratification of every whim and fancy that a man can supply, or fashion furnish—or, if he finds that you are not to be tempted by the ambition of worldly show and display, if he discovers that you are of a sentimental disposition, he will allure you with music and poetry—he will point to you in the most vivid colors the joys and delights of "love in a cottage" or some unostentatious city home, where you may dwell in a state of beatitude, loving and beloved—the centre of affection—the nucleus of all the tender affections—the recipient of all the homage that the deluded man can pay to the earthly object of his adoration; or he will picture to you some rural retreat, where, besides all these, the richest of fruits shall cluster around you—flowers spring up in your path, and blooming bowers woo you to their shady recesses; but, beware, I charge you, beware, for "The slither of the serpent is over them all!"

Wealth, splendor and fashion may fade like a dream—your city home, with all its allurement, may be knocked into fragments by the hammer of the auctioneer—your "cottage of love" may fade into a rustic farm house—your fruits and flowers into weeds and cabbages—the objects of your endearments into cows, poultry and pigs—all of your sentimental nothings, your music, your poetry, your elopement housewife, knitting and darning socks—sewing rips in your husband's unmentionables and buttons on his shirts, milking cows, churning butter, feeding pigs, and surrounded by crying children—the last responsibility—the last, the last, the last promise of your deluded marriage—and this, the gentleman on the other side tell us, constitutes the happiness of the marriage state, for which they have so earnestly labored.

The season of courtship, sir, is a season of delight, because it is a period of promise and hope.

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast—Man never is, but always so behest."

When we have obtained possession of a long desired object, it loses value in our estimations. Man is never contented. He never attains happiness, but is always in pursuit of it. That which he thinks will assure it is no sooner in his possession than he feels disappointed, and longs for some other object which he thinks will gratify his cravings—and he aspires to obtain—or, deeming that his reach is at length, in an evil hour, he despairs. In such manner is he lured by the wiles and artifices of woman into the marriage state where he fondly hopes to obtain happiness—but only sinks into despondency, and hypocritically endeavors to seem what he is not—a happy man.

Women in a similar manner are lured by their own fancies and imaginations, and the tempter becomes the tempted. The imagination of the maiden pictures married life to her as an elysium in which she is to be sovereign queen. She sees only the summer landscape, the little dreams of the winter or clouds and storms that are to befall her. Experience dearly bought will alone teach her to see and appreciate her own folly. She begins that experience very soon after marriage. Its lessons commence with the A B C of matrimonial life, and take her through all the gradations of its annoyances, its anxieties, troubles, cares, perplexities, and miseries. The commencement of her grievances is illustrated in the anecdote of the good lady who had enjoyed single blessedness until she had arrived at a certain or a very uncertain age. She had refused all the offers, good or bad, that had come to her, at length, in an evil hour, she married. The young ladies of her acquaintance, knowing that she was experienced as maid and matron, applied to her for advice on the important subject of matrimony. "Ah, girls," said she, "you had better beware of the man; you don't know as well as I do. When I was first married, my husband could not be too fond of me; but would you believe it? We had not been married two months, before one night he scolded me right hard only because I put my cold feet to his."

Such, sir, is the commencement of conjugal felicity which goes on through all the catalogue of vexations and grievances, annoyances and misfortunes, to end only in death, separation, or divorce. Most true is the maxim that those

"Who marry in haste repent at leisure."

Yes, let them marry as they will, repentance is the inevitable consequence. For my own part, even though I ever so dearly loved some beautiful Desdemona—

"I would not my unhoused free condition Put into bondage; for my conscience would keep me still a freeman."

After what I have proven, Mr. President, of the horrid condition of married life, let fools marry, if they will, and endure the evils and responsibilities of matrimony; but, for "my single self," so long as I remain a contented bachelor I shall never cease to consider matrimony a lure, a snare, a trapset to catch the liberty and happiness of man and, sir, I shall continue to denounce it until I attain that "consummation most devoutly to be wished," the partner of my choice, to share with me all the cares and the joys—the endearments and the responsibilities of a happy married state. Sir, I have done.

**BANK REFORMS.**

The following is the substance of a bill pending before the legislature of Tennessee:

"1st. That no bank shall issue notes payable at any place except where issued. 2d. That no bank shall have office or branch or agency for discount. 3d. That all notes of \$5 or under shall be withdrawn from circulation by the first day of January, 1859; all of \$10 and under by the first day of January, 1860; and all of \$20 and under by the first day of January, 1861. 4th. That no note of similar amounts for the date aforesaid shall be issued. Section 5 prohibits the circulation of all notes of the banks of other States of the amounts specified after the date aforesaid. Section 6 provides for the individual liabilities of stockholders after the exhaustion of the effects of the bank. Section 7 provides that the chartered banks shall accept this act as part of their charter; and in the event of their refusal to do so, it shall be the duty of the attorney general to institute suit for their forfeiture. Every violation of the respective provisions of this bill is made a misdemeanor."

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes as follows:

"A decided feeling is exhibited here in favor of the prohibition of bank notes under \$10. Some prominent citizens are in favor of carrying the limit up to \$25, so that paper as currency shall not interfere with the free circulation of even the highest denomination of coin. There is much rest in favor of \$25 notes as the lowest denomination of bank bills. Measures are already being taken to memorialize the legislature on the subject, and there is very little doubt that a law will be passed to limit the issue to at least \$10.

This is the right kind of reform. Exclude from circulation all bills under ten, or twenty dollars, and the specie basis will be greatly enlarged, coin will then become the circulating medium for all the small and ordinary transactions of life, and bills for commercial purposes, and for large transactions. Such a measure would diffuse specie throughout the country, and among farmers, merchants and laborers.

**A REMARKABLE CASE.**—A marriage took place in Fairfax county, on Saturday last, of a couple who were divorced nine years ago. In the mean time the man has been married and his wife died, and on Saturday he was again married to his former wife.

## THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 4, 1857.

**Curiosities of Literature.**

The following extracts from letters under the sign manual of Mr. Buchanan, disclose the eminent consistency of this distinguished head of the great National Democratic party. That which Mr. Buchanan firmly maintained to be orthodox in 1848 and 1856, it strikes him with amazement in 1857 to find that any one should venture to assert:

**JAMES BUCHANAN IN 1848.**

"Having urged the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, the inference is irresistible, that Congress, in my opinion, possesses power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories."

[Buchanan's Letter to Sanford.]

**JAMES BUCHANAN IN 1856.**

"This legislation—the Kansas and Nebraska bill—is founded on principles as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall exist within their limits."—*Acceptation of nomination for the Presidency.*

**PRESIDENT BUCHANAN IN 1857.**

"Slavery existed at that period [when the Kansas and Nebraska bill was passed] and still exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted, is a mystery. It is a confederation of sovereign States acquiring a new territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the parties can have no right to exclude the other from its engagement, by prohibiting them from taking into it whatever is recognised to be property by a common Constitution."—*Letter to Silliman.*

**AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN.**

For First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henry Johnson, residence 408 K street.

For Georgetown, (The Embroidery) For Sixth Ward, George T. Dykes.

For Fifth and Seventh Wards, MONTGOMERY SMALLWOOD.

HENRY BOYER, Agent for Alexandria.

**PORTRAIT OF A "MODEL REPUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.**

MURDERS, SUICIDES, ASSAULTS, BURLARIES, AND LARGENIES, AND ACCIDENTS OF ALL SORTS, FORM A GLOWING CHAPTER IN THE RECORDS OF THE DAY.

[N. Y. Correspondence Nat. Int.]

"THE RECORDS OF CRIME ARE BLACK ENOUGH THE PAST WEEK—NO LESS THAN SEVEN CASES OF MANSLAUGHTER AND A HEARTLESS CASE OF INFANTICIDE."

"NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO BANKS HAVE SUSPENDED."

"MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE BEEN AND WILL BE THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT THIS WINTER."

"DESTITUTION AND DISTRESS STARE US IN THE FACE."

**ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF A "MODEL REPUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.**

"We, of the old Republican party, used to charge the Federalists with infidelity to our free institutions when they maintained that the people were their own worst enemies. But the rapid growth of crime, and the defiance of law and order which have recently written the annals of our free country in blood, would go a good way to prove that there was more truth in the imputed Federal dogma than was conceded by their political adversaries. Pitched battles with fire-arms now take place in our cities, not only in the darkness of night, when ruffians were wont to cloak their crimes, but in open day, among citizens of the same town, and without any rational cause that would justify even a fair round of boxing. The untrammelled freedom of elections, heretofore the boast of our country, is suppressed by armed mobs, and a man now advances to the polls to give his vote at the hazard of his life."—*Nat. Int.*

**ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF A "MODEL REPUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.**

"The city of Washington was on Saturday night the scene of riot, bloodshed, and pillage. Hundreds of armed ruffians held possession of the streets, and fire-arms were heard in various quarters. It is difficult to learn the particular deeds of the night, or the persons by whom they were enacted; for the ruffians operate in clubs, and those clubs are protected and fostered in their organized capacity by the Corporation itself."—*The States.*

**Celibacy vs. MATRIMONY.**

We refer our readers to an admirable original literary article on our first page, entitled *Celibacy vs. Matrimony*. It abounds in wit and humor, and possesses great ingenuity in the arrangement of its argument, as well as aptness in its quotations, and adroitness in its illustrations.

Contributions by office-holders are being made, to be sent into the adjoining counties, to be used for electioneering purposes. A denial is challenged. The contributions are known.

**GOVERNOR LIGON AT THE NORTHERN LIBERTY MARKET HOUSE.**

A great excitement was produced on Monday morning by the announcement that his Excellency was at the Northern Liberty market-house in search of some influential member of the fire company to secure a recommendation for membership, having been denied the privilege by the "States Hose Company" on account of cowardice. Diligent search was made for him by several of his political sympathizers, but he was not to be found. The probability is, after obtaining something to eat, he left for a more congenial climate, that section of our city being too hot for him. We understand that the city authorities desire offering a reward for him. He has muskets for sale.

**AMERICAN MEETING AT LAUREL.**

One of the most enthusiastic meetings that has been witnessed for some years was held at Laurel last evening, the 2d instant, at William Hurley's Hotel.

The speakers were Selby Clark, ex. the independent American candidate for Clerk of the County Court, and T. J. Simmons, of Washington.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted to support none but those who stand square on the American platform.

The greatest harmony prevailed, and every member of the party present determined to take off his coat, and work energetically for the success of the State and county ticket.

Mayor Swan's course was triumphantly endorsed. The meeting adjourned about 1 o'clock.

**NATIONAL OBSERVATORY.**

**Extinguished Meteors.**

Major General Gideon J. Pillow, of Chick notoriety, with the pen.

Samuel Yorks Allen, of monument notoriety, with the pen.

Thomas Conn Doni, of street-sweeping notoriety, with the pen.

**VERFASIAN AMERICANUS.**

## WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?

Our community have already been apprised that Governor Warr, of Virginia, has sent 3000 muskets to Governor Ligon, to be used, of course, on the day of the State election in Baltimore, and that 400 United States muskets have been sent to the United States Marshal of Maryland, residing in Baltimore, from the United States army at Harpers Ferry, to be used, undoubtedly, by the Plunder Party, on the same day, to shoot down Americans at the polls, as they were shot down by United States Marines, or foreigners, in Marine uniforms, here on "Bloody Monday."

A Governor of one State sending arms to the Governor of another State to be used on the day of election! The Federal Government sending arms to a Governor of a State, to be used as British muskets were used in Boston in 1770, for murdering American citizens! Good Heavens! what have we come to? Do we live in a free country, or under a despotism? Do we live in a country where every citizen feels that he is protected by theegis of the law, and may without being put in bodily fear, exercise all the rights which the Constitution and laws guarantee to him, or do we live in a land degraded by mob-law, mobs being encouraged and armed by the very government instituted for our protection?

These are serious and important questions, which are now coming home feelingly to every man, woman and child, and every man asks himself and puts to his neighbor.

By controlling the streams of money which flow out from the public Treasury, and causing them to run into the pockets of their partisans and favorites, the "Plunder Party" has for many years past virtually had possession of the purse, and now, not content with that, they are wielding the sword also to control elections, and make vastals and slaves of the people of the United States. The experiment was first tried in Kansas; and what disgraceful scenes that chosen battle-ground has presented for the last two years or more, all know. The experiment was next tried here, in this city, under the eye and nose of the President, on the first Monday of June last, now known as "BLOODY MONDAY." And now another experiment is to be, or was intended to be, tried in Baltimore, at the election, to day. We shall see whether the Federal Government dare bring their Pratorian cohorts out to overawe or shoot down the citizens of Baltimore, or whether, imitating the example of Governor Ligon, it will take counsel of Prudence, and keep its cohorts out of harm's way.

But whatever may be done to-day with the muskets sent by the President of the United States, for we cannot suppose they would have been sent without his sanction—and by the Chief Executive officer of Virginia, it is evident that both these high functionaries intended they should be used. We owe them no thanks therefore, if the ballot-box has not been conquered and controlled by the cartridge-box; if the freedom of the former is still maintained, it is due to the resolute firmness of Mayor SWANN, rather than to any indisposition of President Buchanan or Governor Wise, to destroy the freedom of elections.

**THE CIRCLE.**

All history teaches us that Republicanism, in time, runs into Democracy, and Democracy into licentiousness and Mobocracy. Mobocracy being the rule of violence and the rabble, is nothing but anarchy and the despotism of the million, which was especially upon property and its possessors. To escape from this horrible tyranny, all republics which have heretofore existed have taken shelter under the protection of some military hero, who had nerve and boldness and talent to rule, instead of being ruled by the lawless multitude.

If we shall progress in lawlessness hereafter, in the same ratio that we have for the last few years, how long will it be before the people of the United States will invoke the protection of the sword to save them and their property from the assassin and the incendiary?—from Mobocracy and anarchy?

**THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN CONFLICT WITH THE FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS.**

One of the abuses which GENERAL JACKSON declared in his first inaugural speech to be his duty to reform, was that which had "brought the patronage of the Federal Government in conflict with the freedom of elections."

This was intended as a charge against the administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, than which a purer, more honest and unimpeachable, the American people never saw—not even under Gen. WASHINGTON. But what have we since seen? What do we now daily behold? The patronage of the Federal Government used for the direct and avowed purpose of conflicting with "the freedom of elections," and even controlling them. And not only "the patronage of the Federal Government thus used, but the Federal Government itself now steps boldly forward, and both directly and indirectly attempts to control the elections in every part of the country.

**STATE RIGHTS.**

GOVERNOR WISE professes to be a southern State-rights man; but we would be glad to know what kind of State-rights man that is which permits the interference of the Executive of one State in the elections of another?

What would the Nullifiers of South Carolina have said had the Governor of Virginia or North Carolina sent 3,000 muskets to the Union men of the former, with which to shoot Nullifiers, in 1833, at the time they were preparing to resist the United States laws? Is this Democracy?

Mr. James H. Robinson has been appointed to a first class clerkship made vacant by the promotion of Obadiah Woodson.

Mr. Bell, agent of Messrs. Douglas & Co., of New York, killed James Allen, of Yorkville, South Carolina on Saturday last. Bell made some communication injurious to the latter, who made an attack upon him. He has been arrested.

The trial of Treasurer Bates, at San Francisco, had resulted in a verdict to the full amount of his bonds \$100,000.

**IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.**—New York, Oct. 31.—A private despatch from Lawrence, K. T., says that Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton were obliged to leave Leecompton on account of the threats of the ultra; and are now at Benicia.

Sheffield Walker with a posse of his men, is with the Governor.

A special messenger was sent for Col. Sumner's command.

A document was circulated in Lawrence, inviting Walker to come to that place, and pledging the protection of its citizens.

**HIGHLY PROBABLE.**—Col. Jeff. Davis recently delivered a speech at Pass Christian on national politics. By way of attesting his fidelity to the Union, he said:

Some of the most endearing reminiscences and associations have grown out of my connection with the Federal Government.

We have no doubt of it. Most of the prominent Democratic politicians cannot safely lay their hands on their breasts and utter the same affecting sentiment.—*Mobile Journal.*

## GENERAL SCOTT AND GENERAL FILLLOW.

General Scott has published another "Card," in reply to General Filllow. The former turns a battery upon the latter, which is perfectly crushing. He says: